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STRACK'S ARAMAIC GRAMMAR.¹

The author's compendious grammar of biblical Aramaic appears now in the third edition, for which new manuscript material was made use of. The Aramaic texts, partly with Babylonian vocalization, are given in full, and a glossary is added. The work is a helpful text-book for students. We notice a few misprints: p. 6, the number of the codices should read 5 L 6 P; p. 26, for Partt. read Part.; p. 28, for לְמִכְתָּב read לְמִכְתָּב. On p. 31 we read that the forms יִתְב, יִכְל are due to assimilation. Assimilation of what? In the regular forms *יִתְב, *יִכְל the first radical would quiesce in pronunciation; in other words, would disappear. How could a non-existent consonant be assimilated? This aside from the fact that the assimilation of a ך is altogether a doubtful phonetic fact. These forms can only be explained by the analogy of יִכְל. Equally gratuitous seems to me the assumption that for שְׁמִית should be read שְׁמִיִּית (p. 31). The passive participle might be qatūl as well as qatīl, as in Babylonian Aramaic.

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¹ GRAMMATIK DES BIBLISCH-ARAMÄISCHEN, mit den nach Handschriften berichtigten Texten und einem Wörterbuch. Von Hermann L. Strack. Dritte, grossenteils neubearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig, 1901. 40+60 pp.; 8vo. Preis M. 2; geb. M. 2.50.